The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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Let the mind and tongue and press be free. A suppression of error is as apt to retard as of truth.—William Lloyd Garrison.

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TRICKY COMPANY "UNION" EXPOSED

In a report on British trade unionism, issued by the National Association of Manufacturers, this anti-union organization acknowledges that opposition to trade unionism is behind the company "union" and employes' stock ownership.

The report was written by Noel Sargent, manager of the anti-union shop department of the association, following his recent visit to England.

British strikes are marked by comparatively little violence, according to the report, because employers do not use strikebreakers, gunmen, spies or injunction judges.

"As a rule, employers do not attempt to operate plants during disputes," we are told.

The company "union" is one of the main reasons why American trade unions will not "control industry," as in England, according to this anti-union authority. He disagrees with British statesmen, economists and students as to reasons for Britain's present industrial conditions. In regulation Citizens' Alliance style, he blames the unions.

Stock ownership among employes is also a powerful obstacle to the growth of trade unionism, says Mr. Noel. In England the employer has failed to apply these two weapons, over which the investigator is so enthusiastic.

The social caste system is an additional aid to British trade unionism.

"The British worker, for example, unlike the situation in America, finds it practically impossible to ever rise above the rank of superintendent; if he possesses unusual ability he is, therefore, quite apt to turn to the labor unions and the labor parties to gain the recognition which ability in both desires and deserves."

Fear is expressed that America's immigration policy will make possible, in a generation or two, "a homogeneity of population comparable to that which has rendered the unionization process among workers fairly easy in England."

Mr. Noel is hopeful, however, that the absence of a caste system, the company "union" and employes' stock ownership will stay the advance of trade unionism in this country. He is taking no chances, however, and he calls on American employers to "energetically endeavor" to prevent its growth.

MINERS' PEACE OFFER REFUSED BY OPERATORS

Nanticoke, Pa., Nov. 14.—Speaking through amplifiers to 10,000 persons in three halls and crowded streets, President Lewis of the United Mine Workers again exposed the hypocrisy of anthracite coal operators.

In addition to repeating former statements that the operators are mixing coal dust with standard grades of coal, President Lewis stated that last summer the miners offered to sign a long-term contract with rates that existed at that time, but the operators refused.

"They wanted to dispose of their mountains of coal dust and at the same time smash the Miners' union," said President Lewis.

The trade union executive called attention to the silence of W. W. Inglis, chairman of the operators' wage conference, when the operators are charged with rejecting proposals that would avoid the present strike.

"The operators have worked against stability in the hard coal fields and they are now sending out their untruthful statements," the speaker said.

International Secretary-Treasurer Kennedy of the United Mine Workers referred to the propaganda of operators to divide the union into hard coal and soft coal organizations. This is the old Roman policy of "divide and conquer," said Mr. Kennedy. His prediction that the plan will make no headway among the miners was cheered.

The demonstration was one of the most remarkable in the history of this section. The chairman of the meeting was John Paulis, who led the opposition to District President Cappellini and International officers several months ago.

WILL BREAD COMBINE BE QUIETLY FORMED?

Washington, Nov. 14.—Will the people pay tribute to a $400,000,000 bread combine because an attorney of the federal trade commission says no combine is contemplated? The attorney secured his information from insiders who are arranging this super trust.

William B. Ward, leading anti-union bakery magnate, merely offered, according to the attorney, to buy a majority of the General Baking company's stock. This company is one of the units of the proposed trust. Ward organized a Maryland corporation, known as the General Baking corporation, which will be the holding company for the General Baking company's stock that Ward intends to control. This is the first step in any trust formation, but Ward assures the attorney that nothing else has been done, or is contemplated, and the attorney accepts the statement. The commission now reports that nothing will be done at this time. It intimates that if other companies are gathered in—a procedure decided on by Wall Street—it (the commission) may investigate. Then the trust will be in an invulnerable position.

Several questions could be asked the federal trade commission. The attorney says Ward has "offered" to buy a majority of the General Baking stock though this stock was deposited last October on terms Ward announced. Ward also assured the attorney that he is acting as an individual, and the attorney accepts the statement.

At the Atlantic City convention of the A. F. of L. congress was asked to investigate this transaction. It will control the people's bread.

LIFE-PROTECTING STATE MINE LAWS ARE SET ASIDE BY INJUNCTION JUDGE

Rockville, Ind., Nov. 14.—Circuit Court Judge Howard Maxwell has enjoined the attorney general and mine inspectors of this state from enforcing the Indiana mine laws that are intended to protect life.

By issuing the injunction, the court, in effect, holds that the plaintiff mining company can withdraw coal from its mines any way it sees fit, if it can secure workers to operate its property. The decision is the logical development of the injunction process, which overrides law when property is involved.

The injunction was asked by the J. K. Dering company of Clinton. Under the Indiana mine law every 45 feet in a working place must have a "break through," or connection, with another working place. This permits ventilation and also provides an escape for workers in the event of accident.

The Dering company drove a working place 400 feet without connections and then widened the place to 450 feet. This contradicts every law of safety as the first thing a miner has in mind is a way out—he must have his retreat open. The mine inspectors ruled that the company violated the law and this decision was upheld by the state attorney general. They supported the claim that falling coal or a collapse of the roof would trap workers like rats.

The company is located in Vermillion county, but it secured a transfer of the case to Parke county, an agricultural section, where mining methods are unknown.

DENVER UNIONISTS FACING SECRET WAR

Denver, Nov. 14.—The Employers' association has selected the Teamsters' union as the first in a general attack on organized labor in this city. Employers are urged to "consult" with the association when a man is discharged. The inference is that employers should aid the union-busters in maintaining a blacklist.

Secretary Rawalt of the association calls his spy an "investigator." He would impress dupes with his great responsibility because of an alleged secrecy in the trade union movement.

To read his letter to employers one would imagine he is directing the intelligence bureau of a European nation.

Employers are supposed to be awe struck and imagine they face an epoch in civilization when they read how these spies are operating against workers who ask for living conditions. Here is Rawalt's solemn announcement:

"We are doing everything in our power to secure information for our members, but it must be understood that this sort of work calls for discretion and the delicate handling of the situation. One hasty move might arouse suspicion and thus spoil everything. However, our investigator has been instructed to work as fast as advisable in order that we may be in a position to make some definite move."

WOODWORKERS PAID LOW WAGES IN EUROPE

Indianapolis, Nov. 14.—Low wages and poor employment conditions are the rule for European woodworkers, according to a report by Wm. L. Hutcheson, general president of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, on his return from the convention of the International Union of Woodworkers at Brussels, Belgium.

Practically all of these workers have the eight-hour day and the 48-hour week. Great Britain alone has the Saturday half holiday, said President Hutcheson.

"The scale of wages," he said, "varies in the different countries. Belgium has an average scale of four francs per hour, or 20 cents in our money. In Germany it averages about 80 pfennigs, approximately 20 cents in our money. The scale in Sweden is four and one-half francs, or about the same as Belgium, while in Great Britain they receive one shilling eight pence, or 40 cents United States money. Reports from the various countries show that conditions of employment, with few exceptions, were very poor."

President Hutcheson said that "it would be helpful and beneficial to have it known among the various woodworkers of Europe that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was affiliated with and are a part of the International Union of Woodworkers."

MINERS ELECT FRIEND, TRICKY POLITICS FAILS

Hazelton, Pa., Nov. 14.—Attacked by corporate interests, and misled by the Republican primary, Mayor James G. Harvey was placed on the ballot by petition and re-elected to a four-year term.

The mayor has publicly upheld wage demands of the anthracite miners. He headed the list of 69 mayors and borough officials in the anthracite region who favor the miners' check-off. As his defeat would be construed as a repudiation of his defense of the miners, he was quietly "knifed" at the primaries by every element that political agents of the operators could muster.

The miners were aroused to the significance of his defeat and they started a movement that would permit citizens to vote their choice. The anti-Harvey trick was repudiated by an overwhelming vote, and Hazelton, normally Republican by a large margin, was turned into the Democratic column by nearly 1,000 majority.

Every court procedure was used to defeat the miners. Opponents attempted to secure a court order that petitioners go before the county officials at Wilkes-Barre to certify to their signatures.

MANY LAWS IGNORED

Perth Amboy, N. J., Nov. 14.—A movement to close picture houses on Sunday has resulted in a compilation of laws that are violated here. The list totals 1,000 and includes prohibition of playing any sort of games on Sunday or the operation of buses, trolleys, or automobile driving. The law does not even permit walking on Sundays, except to and from church.

FUR WORKERS WINNING

Montreal, Nov. 14.—Fur workers are winning their long strike for better conditions. To date 44 firms have reached an agreement with the union.

COURT UPHOLDS STONE CUTTERS; REFUSED TO AID NON-UNIONISTS

Chicago, Nov. 14.—The federal court of appeals has declined to enjoin members of the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of America from refusing to work on non-union stone.

The case was based on a refusal of employers located in the Indiana limestone district to renew an agreement. The unionists were locked out. Strikebreakers were employed and the bosses arranged a company "union" for them.

All members of the Stone Cutters' association refused to handle any work started by the strikebreakers and the employers asked Federal Judge Anderson of Indianapolis for a time an injunction against them on the ground that they were interfering with interstate commerce. The court denied the plea.

In upholding this decision, the court of appeals said:

"We are of opinion that under the facts appearing, appellees were within their rights in thus undertaking to induce members of their craft to refrain from further cutting of stone which had been furnished or cut by non-union labor, notwithstanding such refusal might have tended in some degree to discourage builders from specifying appellants' stone and thus to reduce the quantity of their product which would enter interstate commerce. The tendency in greater or less degree thereby to restrain interstate commerce may be conceded, but so long as it does not appear that appellees resorted or threatened to resort to unlawful acts or means to accomplish their lawful purpose there was no impropriety in Judge Anderson's refusal to issue a preliminary injunction, and his order denying same is accordingly affirmed."

The court's decision is based on several declarations by the United States supreme court that a refusal of workers to produce commodities intended for interstate shipment can not be construed as an interference with that commerce.

In the so-called "leather workers' case," decided in June, last year, the supreme court refused to uphold an injunction against St. Louis leather workers who were charged with interfering with interstate commerce because they were on strike.

"The mere reduction in the supply of an article to be shipped in interstate commerce by the act of the parties charged with depriving the public of the benefits of competition in its purchase, is ordinarily a remote obstruction to that commerce," said the court.

WALL STREET COMEDY

New York, Nov. 14.—A southern newspaper's reference to "another speculative orgy in the stock market" offends the alert editor of the Wall Street Journal.

He defends the skyrocketing of stocks in Wall street and concludes with this choice bit of comedy:

"Instead, then, of being the scenes of 'orgies,' the stock market is a place where investors compete for the privilege of employing labor."

PRISON-MADE GOODS ENDANGER HEALTH

New York, Nov. 14.—"Every purchaser of a prison-made garment is liable to pay a costly price for his failure to realize his social responsibility," says Kate Richards O'Hare, in a statement released by the United Garment Workers of America.

"You can not say you have no concern in these helpless convicts," says Mrs. O'Hare. "You can not escape responsibility so easily. These prisoners are human beings and no one ever did, or ever will, build a wall high enough or bars strong enough to break the tie that binds us together for better or worse. Their lives are what we in our ignorance and indifference permit. They are generally tuberculous victs. They will return to us all we give—and with usury. It is scientifically true, as well as spiritually true, that we are our brother's keeper—but what is more important to us—he is ours. And surely as he follows day, whatever we send into the lives of our brothers will come back into our own.

"We dare not bring that dead convict can strike back at us through the avenues of commerce. Prison-made goods are practically made in sin—in rounding that reek with the vilest diseases known to medical science.

"These filthy and diseased-laden garments go to great wholesale houses, are labeled with the names of respectable firms, and then distributed to retail merchants. They are then handled by clean salesgirls, purchased by clean American mothers and put on the bodies of innocent children.

"You do not like to think that your sort of stuff coming into your home, do you, Mr. Wage Worker and Mr. Farmer? Well, the only way that you can be sure that it is not is by being very sure that every garment that enters your home carries the union label."

RETAIN HYDRO POWER

San Francisco, Nov. 14.—This city has voted disapproval of the sale of hydro-electric power from its municipal Hetch Hetchy project to a private corporation for distribution.

By an eight-to-one vote citizens also rejected the plan to pay $36,000,000 for the Interstate Railway Market street car line and link it up with the municipal-owned street car system. They opposed the purchase on the ground that the city would pay an exorbitant price for junk.

FOOD PRICES INCREASE

Washington, Nov. 14.—Food prices increased during the month from September 15 to October 15. Reports to the United States bureau of labor statistics from 22 cities show increases as follows: Bridgeport, Buffalo, Fall River, Newark, New Haven, Peoria, Rochester, Portland, Me., and Washington, D. C., 2 per cent; Birmingham, Columbus, Kansas City, Louisville, Memphis, Minneapolis, Norfolk, Richmond, St. Louis, St. Paul, Scranton and Charleston, S. C., 1 per cent; Cincinnati, less than five-tenths of 1 per cent.

FATIGUE IS POISON; LONG HOURS COSTLY

Battle Creek, Mich., Nov. 14.—Good working conditions is a dividend payer, declared Dr. W. F. Martin, well known physician of this city, in an address to business men.

Fatigue costs the United States approximately $2,400,000,000 annually, said the doctor, explaining that over-work creates a toxin, or poison, in the system which tends to break down vitality.

"It is high time that industry awakens to the fact that the workers' welfare, as aided by better lighting and ventilation in the plants, shorter hours, etc., produces higher dividends.

"As a general proposition in industry a man can do more in a 40-hour week than in 70 hours."

Dr. Martin showed how fatigue works to the detriment of many undertakings, aside from the daily work in industry. He said that the worst time to approach a man whose consent to a proposition is desired is when he is fatigued.

CHINA WILL FIGHT TO SECURE JUSTICE

New York, Nov. 14.—"If it is necessary for China to grow strong in arms and become a militaristic nation, that will be done," said Dr. P. W. Kuo, president of the Nanking, China, university, at a public meeting here.

Some of China's grievances, the speaker said, are the lack of tariff autonomy, the existence of treaty ports, foreign concessions, foreign troops, foreign police and extraterritoriality, which permits foreign nations to enforce their own laws on China.

GET VACATION WITH PAY

Herrin, Ill., Nov. 14.—One week's vacation with pay, an eight-hour day, no Sunday work and seniority in lay-offs are included in an agreement between organized meat cutters and employers.

SIGHTLESS WORKER CONTESTS HARD LAW

Austin, Texas, Nov. 14.—The quibbling of private insurance companies and the need for state-controlled compensation is shown in a suit now pending in the state supreme court.

A worker, having but one eye, suffered an accident that destroyed his other eye. Totally blind, he asked for compensation awarded those who are afflicted with total blindness. The insurance company insists that only one eye was destroyed and offers a smaller payment. Lower courts have upheld the insurance company in its strict interpretation of the law.

RENEW AGREEMENT

Cleveland, Nov. 14.—Organized ladies' garment workers and their employers have renewed an agreement after long negotiation.

THEATER EMPLOYES GAIN

San Francisco, Nov. 14.—Motion picture operators and theatrical stage employes have raised wages.

MANY SHIPS BURNED; BUILT IN WAR TIMES

Washington, Nov. 14.—Thirty-one vessels, lashed together in the lower Potomac, were burned to the water's edge. They were then towed to shore, where all available steel is retrieved. They were bought from the government by a salvage company. More than 200 other vessels await the same fate.

They were built during the world war at a cost of $1,000,000 each. During their construction workers endeavored to establish new records in each case. As one ship was launched with flags flying and bands playing, the workers feverishly started to smash another record on the sister ship.

These vessels are now a charred and twisted mass along the foggy shores of the upper Chesapeake bay and represent one-third of a billion dollars.

To workers who were applauded for their records are also forgotten.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY FOR POSTAL WORKERS

Washington, Nov. 14.—Postmaster General New has decreed that there will be no mail delivery Christmas day. The procedure will be an experiment and its success or failure will guide future action. Two years ago Christmas week in city post offices was stopped at noon. That year the closing time was 11 o'clock.

WANT RENT LAW HELD

New York, Nov. 14.—Threats and dire predictions by more than 1,000 women marked a hearing by the commission of housing and regional matters. The women urged an extension of the rent law which expires February 1. They insist that an emergency still exists and told of rents increased 50 per cent. 75 per cent, 100 per cent and in some cases 200 per cent. They said coal bins and storage places in basements had been split up into apartments and rented.

Many of the witnesses declared that if the law is allowed to lapse, wholesale evictions and violence will result.

WORKERS EXCEL COLLEGE MEN DISCUSSING SOCIAL THEORIES

Amherst, Mass., Nov. 14.—Free speech in the nation's colleges is necessary to acquaint students with various social theories, said President Ernest M. Hopkins of Dartmouth college, at a meeting of college graduates.

When he was in industrial work, he said, he was thrown in contact with men who lacked a college training, but who, through controversy and listening to every doctrine, gained a wider knowledge of these theories than college men. This is a "tragic circumstance," said Professor Hopkins.

"It seems to me not extreme to call this situation a tragic circumstance in which thousands of the youth who had not gone to college had, through fuller knowledge of various contentions and longer consideration of them, acquired a lead which made the college men, who ought to have been their intellectual peers, actually inferior and weak when it came to the discussion of these questions. The college men, just out of the various institutions of learning, had no knowledge of arguments and social theories on which thousands of these boys and young men had whetted their minds for years.

"The value to the individual of a belief which he can not defend in argument, and its potentiality for harm to the progress of society is large."

President Hopkins called for the complete freedom of speech as an educational policy in the nation's colleges and universities.

"Freedom of thought," he said, "is practically impossible if freedom of speech is denied, and therefore, without freedom of speech, education is impossible.

"However, if I had no conviction on the subject, I should be perfectly willing to argue the matter on the basis of expediency, and I am certain that we should arrive at the same conclusion."

COUNTY JAILS MENACE NATION; ARE BREEDING PLACES FOR VICE

Jackson, Miss., Nov. 14.—The well-to-do who are awaiting trial in a federal court are released on bail, while the person unable to secure bail or pay a fine is often confined in a jail that is a crime breeder and school of vice.

This summarizes a report to the American Prison association by Dr. Hastings H. Hart, chairman of the association's committee on jails and consultant in delinquency and penology of the Russell Sage Foundation.

The report states that the government has no jails of its own and is using one-third of all the city and county jails in the country without paying rent, and is boarding out more than 7,000 prisoners—including many who are merely awaiting trial—in local jails. The federal government has no control over these institutions and many of them are desperately over-crowded and reeking with physical and moral filth.

"It must be remembered," said Dr. Hart, "that a large part of these prisoners are unconvicted and a considerable portion are subsequently legally proven innocent; that the law requires that persons accused of crime shall be treated as innocent until proven to be guilty, and that a large part of the prisoners serving sentence are held for non-payment of a fine, simply because they owe the government $10, $25 or $100. If they pay the fine they go scot free. If not, they remain subject to punishment far more severe than that which is given to felons in the United States penitentiaries, while the federal authorities who commit them to these jails have nothing to say as to the conditions in which they shall be confined.

A very small number of the 893 jails studied provide for the classification and segregation of prisoners "and not infrequently the conditions are such that women can not be completely separated from men.

"As a result prisoners who are inexperienced in crime, and committed to prison for the first time, are forced into intimate association with those of the vilest character. There is made on them a terrible impression of humiliation and degradation.

"It is a fact well known to all who have given careful study to the subject that the county jails of the United States are breeding places and schools of vice, and there is no more prolific source of crime."

USUAL MARTYR GAME PLAYED BY "REDS"

Chicago, Nov. 14.—Communists would make a martyr out of an expelled member of the Chicago Bank Employes' union. He was found guilty of violating the instructions as a delegate to the recent A. F. of L. convention.

He was ordered to interest the convention in working conditions of the bank employes in this city. Instead he introduced communist resolutions in the name of his union.

The trial he acknowledged he did not write these resolutions, but introduced them under orders and in pendency of applications from the Workers' (communist) party.

The revolutionists are now screeching that the former unionist was disciplined because he holds "progressive" views.

OLD AGE PENSION LAW TO REPLACE LOW WAGE

Boston, Nov. 14.—A non-contributory old-age pension law is recommended by a majority of the special commission appointed by Governor Cox.

It is proposed that beneficiaries be 70 years of age and receive $7 a week. The initial cost to the state is estimated at $5,500,000 a year, the money to be raised by increasing the income tax one-half per cent and by a poll tax of $2 on all men and women.

The frightful low wage in textiles and other industries makes it impossible for these workers to provide for the proverbial "rainy day."

LABOR LAW IN JEOPARDY

Seattle, Nov. 14.—The Washington state compensation law is threatened by private compensation companies.

Under the law every injured worker receives compensation. The private companies want court trials to insurance established. They profess a great interest in the workers, who will benefit, they allege, by their competitive" insurance. The state act was passed in 1911.

CENSOR FIGHT ENDS

Hartford, Conn., Nov. 14.—The war between motion picture interests and the state of Connecticut over the new film tax law has ended with an armistice agreed to in the governor's office. The picture exchanges will be restored in this state and the picture men's appeal to the United States supreme court to have the law declared unconstitutional will be abandoned. The governor has agreed to use his influence to have the legislature modify the law and repeal the censorship clause.

TEACHERS NERVOUS BY SPEED-UP SYSTEM

Minneapolis, Nov. 14.—Organized teachers defend local public school teachers who are charged by the Minneapolis Journal with "playing sick" to take advantage of their annual sick leave.

The Journal makes this claim because 120 teachers took sick leave last year. No mention is made of 2,200 teachers who took no sick leave.

"But why should over 120 teachers need the 10-days' sick leave in a 10-month period?" asks the Federation of Teachers, in a statement to the Tribune.

"Is the taxpayer aware of conditions under which the teachers of his children work? The mental strain this year is allowed fewer than 35 pupils. These 38 or more must be taught reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, possibly history, nature study, drawing and music. In addition, the teacher must supervise the child's health habits, urge him to save and bank his money every week, stimulate an interest in the Red Cross, the community fund and various other drives.

"Furthermore, modern pedogogy stresses the need of keeping individual differences. It is a task to know the individual mental quirks of 38 children and to keep down the emotional disturbances. The mother of one, two, three or possibly four whose days are a round of petty duties should sympathize with a teacher of 38 or more.

"The high school teacher has an equal burden.

"Teaching is like any other business in that the need of keeping individual nervous tension which is exhausting. Inasmuch as economy is in order, and rightfully so, we are of the opinion that the taxpayer should consider if he is economical when he sends his children to overworked, harried and nervous teachers."

TAX REDUCING PLAN TOO SMALL, SAY FOES

Washington, Nov. 14.—The new tax bill, agreed to by the ways and means committee, will cause a lively row when it reaches the senate. The bill provides for a $200,000,000 reduction and repeal of the publicity of tax incomes.

The minority party insists on a $500,000,000 reduction, while a few members of the majority party, headed by Senator Borah, oppose repeal of publicity. At the last session of congress the Nebraska senator lost his fight for additional publicity. Failure to exempt incomes of $5,000 and less will also be opposed.

"There is too little reduction for the little fellow and too much for the big fellow," said Senator Norris.

The house committee will present the bill immediately on the convening of congress, the first Monday in December. Because of the short time that prevails in the house, it will be rushed through that body and will then be taken to the senate, where it will be thoroughly discussed.

It is the procedure that rogers General Dawes and other American fastici, who would have the senate operate under the same gag rule as the house.

PUBLIC HEALTH MENACED

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 14.—The public health movement is menaced by incompetent insurance companies, according to Prof. C. A. E. Winslow of the public health department, Yale university.

"Too many physicians who have failed in practice are seeking positions in this field as a last resort," said Prof. Winslow.

"We have too many physicians who have failed in private practice or have retired from the active army who now wish to serve the public."

"PAINT GUN" POISONOUS

New Bedford, Mass., Nov. 14.—Organized painters are opposing the use of "paint guns." This automatic device scatters poison fumes in a wide area in which it is operated, and menaces the health of everyone who comes within that radius. Respirators and masks are no protection.

Trade Unionists In Every Country Must Solve Their Own Problems

Washington, Nov. 14.—"British organized workers will solve their problems in their own way, and they accord the same right to the workers of every other country," said Arthur Henderson, veteran British trade unionist and secretary of the British Labor party.

Mr. Henderson made that statement at a luncheon tendered him by Labor, weekly newspaper published by the 16 standard railroad organizations.

The visitor said that while he is secretary of the British Labor party the fact should not be overlooked that for 42 years he has been a member of the British trade union movement. In discussing communism, he said that neither the British trade unions or the Labor party favor that theory and that declaration is annually made with increasing emphasis.

"If that form of government is good for Russia," he said, "it is a matter for the Russian people and the Russian trade unionists, but we want none of it. It is not for us to say what is good for Russia or for any other country."

He indicated a knowledge of problems in America where the organized workers are confronted with various nationalities and prejudices, a vast territory, mass production and gigantic corporations.

In explaining the British unemployment insurance system, Mr. Henderson said that the workers have contributed $62,000,000 to this fund. He said this is not a "dole," and that the men who joined the Labor party resent the insult the workers by the charge that they refuse to labor.

Mr. Henderson's son, William W., who is touring America with his father, also spoke.

Edward Keating, editor of Labor, presided. Mr. Henderson was introduced by James P. Noonan, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, and member of the advisory board of Labor. Those present included Frank Morrison, secretary, A. F. of L.; representatives of international unions and railroad brotherhoods; Senators Norris, Shipstead and La Follette; Congressmen Huddleston, Frear and Schafer, and Dr. Heinrich Schnee, member of the German reichstag and former governor of German East Africa, who came here to attend the international labor union conference.

President Green was absent from the city, but Mr. Henderson and his son called upon him before they left Washington.